



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRAZIL.

*Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *May 24, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended May 22, 1897:

There were 10 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 2; 8 from yellow fever, an increase of 5; 6 from beriberi, an increase of 1; 2 from enteritis, an increase of 1; 35 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 13, and 289 from all causes, a decrease of 30. The health of the port continues normal.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: May 18, steamship *Asti*, German, for New York. May 19, steamship *Avona*, British, for Pensacola, Fla. May 21, barkentine *Priscilla*, American, for Baltimore, Md. May 22, steamship *Galileo*, Belgian, for New York. May 24, steamship *Azamor*, British, for Santa Lucia, West Indies.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *May 31, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended May 29, 1897:

There were 4 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 6; 3 from yellow fever, a decrease of 5; 5 from beriberi, a decrease of 1; 1 from enteric fever, a decrease of 1; 51 from tuberculosis, an increase of 16, and 316 from all causes, an increase of 27.

The above shows a decrease in the number of deaths from all the zymotic diseases except tuberculosis, and an increase of 27 in the number from all causes. The increase is due to the larger number from tuberculosis, as well as from the diseases of the air passages, not an uncommon occurrence at this time of the year.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: May 26, steamship *Baron Belhaven*, British, for Santa Lucia, West Indies. May 28, steamship *Yala*, British, for Philadelphia, Pa. May 29, bark *Catino*, American, for Barbados, West Indies; ship *America*, Portuguese, for New Orleans, La.; steamship *Amalfi*, German, Santos to New York, and steamship *Lemgo*, British, for Tampa, Fla. May 31, steamship *Herschel*, British, for New Orleans, La., and steamship *Derramore*, British, for Pensacola, Fla.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

June 18: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended June 17 there were in that city 40 deaths from yellow fever, with approximately 251 new cases, and 30 new cases of smallpox, with 3 deaths.

June 14: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that